

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."
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JOSEPH EISELY. } PROPRIETORS.
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From the Knicker-bocker.

WOMEN OR WINE?
An epistle to the President of the New England
Society, who recommended the introduction of
Women in place of Wine, at Entertainments.
'One of the two, according to your choice,
Women or wine you'll have to undergo;
Both maladies are fatal to our joys;
But which to choose I really hardly know.

I have tried both; so those who would a part take,
May choose between the head-ache and the heart-
ache.—BRYAN.

Oh! weak and foolishly reformer,
To substitute women for wine;
The glow of whose presence is warmer
Than the sunniest juice of the vine.

Believe me, less fatal are juleps
Than women in wretchedly killed;
For there oozes more venom from two lips
Than ever from grain was distilled.

Who barters for beauty his whiskey,
The change will be certain to rue;
For her eyes shed a spirit more frisky
Than lurks in the best 'mountain-dew.'

Ah! those eyes at each meeting so merry
You'll find to out-spike champagne;
And angels more golden than sherry
Will fuddle as well the poor brain.

More tapering necks than the bottle's,
With mouths more bewitching crowned,
Will pour from their ravishing throats,
A stream that a sage would confound.

If wine makes us brutes, like is able
To turn us to fools with like ease;
If the one lays us under the table,
T'other brings us at least to our knees.

After dinner when warmed with good eating,
Of women, not wine, we should rue;
'Perfect Love's' a chaste calm fire heating
Than ever abused 'ye de vie.'

Still that table some mischief she's brewing;
Of feet scrape acquaintance below;
Ah! no heel-taps so pregnant with ruin
As those hidden taps of the toe.

And hands, between courses at leisure,
Make friends when there's no one to mark;
Ah! less poison yield grapes under pressure,
Than fingers thus squeezed in the dark.

As she reels the taper of beauty,
How crimson her cheeks, poor elf!
How fervent she sleeps! how his duty
Is left to take care of itself!

When thwarted, how pained his powers,
Till he sinks in despair at death's door;
Oh! if women in hermit thus lowers,
What, I ask, can the bottle do more?

No spirit so ardent as woman's—
So sure to intoxicate man;
Her touch is 'delirium tremens,'
That maddens him more than the can.

The glance of her eye is blue ruin;
Her blush is the blood of the vine,
Her pout is a punch, in whose brewing
Tart, sugar, and spirit combine.

So sparkling, so heating, so heady,
No hope for her victim reprieve;
Should her smiles only send him giddy,
He'll be surely made drunk by her tears.

Not the grape juice of Eden made Adam
So stupidly forget his ail;
But the lure of his volatile Madam
Led him tipily on to his fall.

Not the wines of fair Cyprus the rover
So sure as its women beguile;
Better rest where he is, half-asleep over,
Than slumber for so fatal a while.

O! then shun such a tempter as this is,
Nor commence so hazardous court;
Who emarks on the waves of her tresses,
Will give that he ventured from Fort.

FLATERS.

CASTLE-BUILDING.—The habit of what in
common parlance is called "building castles in
the air" has a most pernicious influence on the
health of the mind. There is a legitimate exer-
cise of the imaginative faculty which is indis-
pensable to the understanding, and to this no
reasonable objection can be urged; but when the
fancy is allowed "to body forth the form of
things unknown," without being under proper
discipline, much evil will result. Individuals
endowed with an unhealthy expansion of the
imagination create a world within themselves,
in which the mind revels until all consciousness
of the reality which surrounds them is lost.
The disposition to reverie is very pernicious to
intellectual health. Many habituate themselves
to dream with their eyes open, without their
senses being literally shut; they appear to be
insensible to the impression of objects external
in themselves. This condition of mind borders
closely upon the confines of insanity. If the
imagination be thus permitted to obtain so pre-
dominant an influence over the other faculties
of the mind, some particular notion will affix
itself upon the fancy; all other intellectual
gratifications will be rejected; the mind, in wear-
iness or leisure, recurs constantly to the favour-
ite conception, and feasts on the luscious false-
hood whenever she is offended by the bitterness
of truth. By degrees the reign of fancy is con-
firmed: she grows first imperious, and in time
despotic; the fiction begins to operate as reali-
ties, false opinions fasten upon the mind, and
life passes in dreams of rapture or anguish.

Oh, heaving "I" cried a nice old lady, the o-
ther day, "if the world does come to an end
next year, what shall I do for snuff?"

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.—JEFFERSON.

By Masser & Eiseley.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, March 11, 1843.

Vol. 3—No. 24—Whole No. 128.

FOR THE AMERICAN. THE RIDDLE. Juvenile Department. ENIGMA.

I am composed of 15 letters.
My 9, 8, 11 and 7, was the favorite of Burns.
My 11, 5, 9, has ruined thousands.
My 9, 14, 15, is the noblest work of the Deity.

My 1, 12, 3, is the wages of Death.
My 4, 5, 3, is a delicious cake.
My 1, 2, 1, 8, 15, is a lady's name.
My 13, 14, 4, is a vehicle.
My 1, 5, 3, rules the day.
My 13, 11, 7, is to weep.
My 4, 10, 14, 11, is an animal.
My 14, 4, 1, 10, 15, 13, 10, is what all
lovers dread.

My 1, and 7, (inclusive,) is a much admired
village on the Susquehanna.
My 8, and 14, (inclusive,) is a name dear to
every youth of our happy country, and,
My whole is a neat, useful, well conducted,
Democratic news paper.

A solution is requested.
CHARADE.
My first, is what Printers hate,
In sound my second is found,
My third is an exclamation
That has a hollow sound,
My fourth is where soldiers dwell,
Then add the final e,
My whole is what the ladies love,
When they amused would be.

Mr. Editor:—Please tell me sir, what re-
lation is that child to its own father, that is not
its father's own son?

A man having a fox, a goose, and a basket of
corn to take across the Susquehanna, his boat
being too small to take more than one at a time,
how then can he take them across, in order to
prevent the fox from eating the goose, or the
goose from eating the corn?

FROM THE SATURDAY MUSEUM.
Answers to the Charades of last week.

1. EVER-LASTING.
2. WATCH-MAN.

Answer to Enigma.
The animal sent was an antelope (*Antelope*).
The fruit returned was a cantelope (*Can't*
elope).

Answer to Conundrums.
1. It is sin-on-a-mouse—(*synonymous*).
2. Because they are too long and too loose
(*Tendon and Toluence*).
3. Run-shy—(*are you shy?*)
4. He often runs for a plate or a cup.
5. He's a bit of a buck.
6. On the other side.

CHARADES.
I.

My first we oft lend to each other in turn,
To borrow it would be excessively droll;
My next, near my first you may often dis-
cern;

In my first, too, alas! you'll perhaps find
my whole.

II.
Drink deep of my first: admit me to your
second: and let me play upon my whole.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. Why is a madman like two men?
2. What is a man like, that is in the midst
of a river and can't swim?
3. Why is a lady curling her hair like a
housebreaker?
4. Why is a man in a fever like a burning
candle?
5. Why is your hat, when it is on your head,
like a gliblet pie?
6. Why is a good story like a school-bell?

BACHELORS IN DANGER.—The Boston Mer-
cantile Journal gives an account of a new rem-
edy which dangles of a particular age have of
procuring, if not a husband a generous equiva-
lent in money for that deficiency.—It appears
that a fair damsel lately brought an action
against a faithless swain in a neighboring state,
to recover in the shape of dollars and cents, con-
solation for a breach of promise of marriage.
The evidence of promise having been given,
was not clearly proved, but the court very pro-
perly decided, that if he did not promise, he
ought to have done it. And the jury agreed
with the judge and the unfortunate man was
compelled to open his purse strings, and pay for
his ungallant omission.

No slur upon tinkers; they are found in every
honorable profession. Your politician's a
tinker—in mending the State kettle, when he
patches up one hole he makes two; your poet's
a tinker: he hammered out new works from
other men's old wit; the lawyer's a tinker: he
deals in brass, and opens more flaws than he
stops; and what's your physician? Why, a
tinker, too; a brazier of old battered constitu-
tions, and if he cures you of a gout, will take
care to leave a rheumatism behind for a new
job.

"Matrimony" may be anagrammatized into
"O! try man!" and "Husband" into "Ah;
snub'd!" Good jokes for bachelors, but no fun
to married men.

Health and Animal Heat.

It is highly important for every person to
understand the necessity of supplying the body
with a proper proportion of oxygen and carbon
for the preservation of health and animal heat.
—Oxygen is indispensable in every breath we
draw. An adult man takes into his system,
says Lavoisier, 736 pounds of oxygen annually.
All animals, whose existence depend on the
absorption of oxygen, have a source of heat
within them, independent of external objects.
That heat is the result of combination of oxy-
gen and carbon, which produce combustion, and
gives just as much heat in the body, as it would
if burnt in the air or in oxygen gas.

The temperature of the human body is the
same in all climates, and depend on the quan-
tity of oxygen taken into the system. Animals
which breathe frequently, as infants, consume
more oxygen, and have therefore a higher tem-
perature of heat than those which respire less
frequently. Infants are therefore warmer than
adults, and birds warmer than quadrupeds.

Man requires more oxygen in cold than
warm weather, to supply the diminution of
heat caused by cold.—As food furnishes carbon
or fuel in the body, and oxygen is the fire,
when the amount of oxygen is increased in win-
ter, the amount of food containing carbon and
hydrogen, must also be increased in proportion.
A starving man will soon freeze to death in
winter. Hence we know that animals of prey
are much more voracious in cold climates than
warm.

Our clothing is an equivalent for a certain
quantity of food. The savages in northern lati-
tudes, who go naked, can consume without diffi-
culty, ten or twelve pounds of flesh, and per-
haps a dozen of tallow candles, or a gallon of
fish oil into the bargain, because the quantity of
carbon and hydrogen contained in them would
be required by the quantity of oxygen con-
sumed to keep up the equilibrium between the
temperature of their bodies and the external at-
mosphere.

The northern man who goes into southern
climates, from the increased heat, does not in-
hale as much oxygen as the colder climate
required, and therefore does not need as much
food or carbon; and finding his appetite fail, re-
sorts to stimulants to increase it, and thus in-
troduces more carbon into his system than
there is oxygen to consume, disease therefore
follows.—*Liebig's Chemistry.*

FOUL MURDER.—The following is a copy of
a letter to the St. Louis Republican, dated Au-
burn, Missouri, February 15th:

"On the evening of the 13th inst., a recon-
ciler took place in the neighborhood of New
Hope, Lincoln county, Missouri, between Reu-
ben Jackson and Jordon M. Gibson, which was
about as follows:

"A difficulty had arisen between them, respec-
ting a pre-emption claim; and, on the evening
mentioned, Gibson and wife were return-
ing home from a neighbor's house; and met
Jackson; some warm words passed, and Jack-
son drew a pistol, upon which Gibson ran to a
tree; Jackson pursued him up to the tree, and
after pressing round the tree twice or three
times, suddenly stopped, and met Gibson on the
other side, and immediately fired, the ball pass-
ing through his heart. Jackson stood looking
upon his victim, until Gibson's wife came up,
and turned him over, and found him lifeless.
He then broke for the woods and has not yet
been taken."

QUANTITY OF BREATH IN MAN AND WOMAN.
The French are a most experimenting race, and
their discoveries in the arts and sciences are
proverbially in advance of other nations.
By experiments made at the Paris Academy of
Sciences, and arrived at by an ingenious spec-
ies of mask being placed over the face of the
person whose breath was to be examined, it
was ascertained that man gives out a larger
quantity than woman, and this difference is
most striking between the ages of sixteen and
forty, at which latter period the quantity of car-
bonic acid given out by the male is double that
of the female. In the male the quantity goes
on increasing from the age of eight years to thirty,
after which it begins to diminish; and as a
man becomes older, the diminution goes on in
an increased degree. In old age, the quantity
is not greater than it was at the age of ten.

Let all men avoid rash speaking.—They that
speak without care, often remember their own
words afterward with sorrow; those that expect
peace and safety, are to restrain their tongues
with a bridle.

It is good in a fever, much better in anger,
to have the tongue kept clean and smooth.

Anger may glance into the breast of a wise
man, but it rests only in the bosom of fools.

What men want of reason for their opinions
they usually supply and make in rage.

By taking revenge, a man is but even with
his enemy: but in passing it over, he is superi-
or.

The London Clearing-house.

Francis Lloyd, in his "Visit to the Bank of
France," published in Bentley's Miscellany,
says:—"I explained to the regents of the bank
the operation of the London Clearing-house;
that system so economic of time and trouble,
and without which concentration and rapid
settlement, the enormous balances between the
banking-houses in the great emporium of the
commercial world could not be so promptly
struck, or the wheels of our complicated mon-
etary system could not revolve so evenly and
quickly. I have always thought that the sys-
tem of making bills, drawn from whatever
quarter of the world, or from whatever town or
village in Great Britain, upon all parts of
Great Britain, payable in one place, i. e., as
effected daily by one hour's adjustment of the
clearing-house—that such united regulation
and acceleration of finance is to the complex
machinery of banking what the fly-wheel and
governor is to the steam-engine. You may
imagine the regent's surprise when I told him
that in the London "Clearing-house," (a plain
room, on part of the site of the old post-office
in Lombard street,) a clerk from each private
bank in London attended twice a day for but
half an hour; and commercial obligations were
collectively discharged to the amount of three
millions sterling every day in the year, with
not more than a fifteenth of this sum in bank
notes. That, as to using coin, (silver and cop-
per,) I could readily picture to myself the con-
temptuous and derisive expression of the face
which the most juvenile of these clearing-clerks
would assume at the bare suggestion. A thou-
sand millions of pounds sterling, I told him,
were paid last year in this room by these
clerks, not more than forty in number—a sum
larger than the national debt; and that all the
money used for the operation—this balancing
of a year's commercial enterprise in all quar-
ters of the globe—was affected without a sin-
gle error, a moment's delay, and with bits of
paper only—the promissory notes of the Bank
of England.

"The annual circulation of money through
all the branches of the Bank of France is about
eight millions. When I had explained the
clearing system in all its bearings to the re-
gents, and the great facility it conferred on
banking operations, they unanimously ex-
pressed their admiration, and one said—

"Ah! sir, would to God that we could con-
centrate the energies of this country upon ob-
jects conducive to its wealth and prosperity, as
you English are doing. We have energy
enough, and to spare, in France; but, unhap-
pily, that energy is, for the most part, misdi-
rected by those who ought to know better."

"This was the candid avowal of a wealthy
and intelligent man, emulous of the true glory
of his country; and the sentiments it contained
appeared to coincide with those of the other
regents who did me the honor to receive me
to-day."

Curious Tale.

An old man, following the occupation of bone
collector, residing in the vicinity of Southamp-
ton, passing a marine store shop in that town,
saw in the window an old piece of canvas, part
of a picture, having upon it the head of an ox,
which was full of small holes and very much
obliterated with filth and age; he inquired the
price of it, which was 8s. The old man not
having the money, said, "I will pay you an ox,
a shilling a week until I have paid you for it if
you will save it for me." This was agreed to,
At length the picture was paid for, and the old
man hastened to his humble home with his
bargain. He was pursued by some of his
neighbors to have it varnished, and carried it
to Mr. De Laine, who then resided in South-
ampton, (and now of No. 32, Princess street,
Bristol,) for that purpose. Instead of varnish-
ing the picture, Mr. De Laine, being struck
with its beauty, restored it by a newly dis-
covered process. After it was done, he offered
the old man 20l for the picture. "No," says
he, "it's worth 20l to you, it is worth 20l, to
me to look at." Mr. De Laine then communi-
cated with some connoisseurs in London, who
came and examined the painting. One of
them commissioned him to purchase it for him
at any price, but, strange to say, that although
he offered various sums, until the amount of
3000l. was offered for it, the old man still re-
fused to part with his treasure, nor is it ex-
pected that he ever will dispose of it, although
he is in actual want. The painting is sup-
posed to be the finest Copy in existence.—*Bath Gazette.*

AWFUL LEAP.—In New York, on Saturday,
James Gordon, who had been several days labor-
ing under scarlatina, and a slight delirium, jumped
out of a four story window upon the side-
walk a few doors south of St. Mark's Place,
Third Avenue. Dr. Miller, who had been in
attendance, was immediately sent for, but could
discover no marks of any injury except a slight
bruise on the outside of the right leg. He sur-
vived until 10 P. M., and if there was any seri-
ous injury, it must have been internal.

ADVICE TO BACHELORS.

BY MRS. EDWARD THOMAS.

Woe's art thou divine the maiden's love,
That ne'er thou dost confest,
Sieve not by questioning to move
The silence of her breast;
For Love has many untold ways
To make its secret known—
A side-long glance, a word of praise,
Bestow'd on thee alone.
If she, thee for another names,
Then sees the fond mistake;
While, over her cheek a thousand shames
In crimson blushes break,
She hurries to some idle theme
With well-assumed concern,
Be sure that thou art in her dream,
And seek no more to learn—
For surely thy sense shall cheat,
To hide the truth from thee;
While, luckless youth! thou'st no retreat
From the sweet witchery.
Beside thee in fond amaze,
A captive to the spell
That dwells in the enchanting gaze,
But exult'st too well.
If she could start—then check surprise—
Or laugh, yet lacking mirth—
Then dart the lightning of her eyes
Prone to the senseless earth—
Whenever thou approachest nigh,
Be sure that thou art dear;
And in her bosom lurks a sigh
Meant not for thee to hear.
Compel her not, then, to disclose
What shame would hide within,
'Tis rudely ravishing the rose
A cooler hand should win.
The faintest flower that ever grew
Soon loses its perfume
When gathered—while it expires each hue
Fond sunbeams kind to bloom;
So love, an exotic must rare,
Thrives in the virgin's breast—
In native beauty leave it there,
Its genial place of rest.
Let the soft veil of mystery still
Envelope the coy thought,
The first pure sparkle from the rill
Of passion's fountain caught.
Where Hope's bright tints appear,
Reflect in the ray
Of life's young morn, serenely clear,
Swiftly to pass away
Then be content to let her eyes
Her heart's sweet secret tell,
For 't is they never can disguise
What's known there but too well!
No force her lips reluctantly
To avow the said
That in the glances of her eye
More truthful may be found.

EVIDENCE OF DISTRESS.—At the delivery of
the President Society, the applicants
yesterday for work, making shirts at 12½ cents,
were about eight hundred. The applicants
were women with suitable testimonials. This
is a most melancholy evidence of the amount
of positive distress, of pressing want—among
a very considerable portion of our population,—
a portion entitled to our keenest sympathy and
most active charity.—*Phila. North American.*

THE TOAD AND THE MONKEY.—In Madrid,
a newspaper is published under the title of
"The Toad and the Monkey," and self-describ-
ed to be "A Journal offensive, revolutionary,
and disgusting," edited by a brutal society, and
addressed to brutes.

The Crescent City says a woman's tongue
has been found capable, on actual experiment,
lately, to move 1,620 times in a minute. Think
of that and weep.

The N. Y. Aurora thinks that coal merchants
would make excellent soldiers—they are so
fond of obeying "orders." The word fire, too,
always gives them pleasant sensations.

"May a man marry his wife's sister?" is a
question which can only be properly answered
by the sister herself, when the widower pops
the question.

Some men have all the abilities necessary
to form great characters, but never distinguish
themselves for want of determination—they
are like a good clock never wound up.

Is it not a truth that people who reside in
houses with but few windows seldom live long?
A house short of lights, should certainly be
short of lives.

There are three things which should never
be done in a hurry—threading a needle, shoot-
ing wild fowl, and getting married.

The fall that is most likely to injure a per-
son's brain is,—to fall in love with a pretty
girl.

Love is the shadow of the morning which
decreases as the day advances. Friendship is
the shadow of the evening, which strengthens
with the setting sun of life.

The greatest repose which a man can enjoy,
is that which he feels in *desiring nothing*.

One seldom finds that for which he seeks,
when he searches for it with impatience.

It is said, there are only three ways to get
out of a quarrel: fight out, write out, or back
out; but the safer mode is to *keep out*.

"I come to steel," as the rat observed to the
trap.

"And I spring to embrace you," as the steel
trap replied to the rat.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 1 insertion, . . . \$0 50
1 do 2 do 0 75
1 do 3 do 1 00
Every subsequent insertion, . . . 0 35
Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; half
column, \$18, three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9;
one square, \$5. Half-yearly: one column, \$18;
half column, \$12; three squares, \$8; two squares,
\$5; one square, \$3 50.

Advertisements left without directions as to the
length of time they are to be published, will be
continued until ordered out, and charged accord-
ingly.

Sixteen lines make a square.

A Pleasant Witness.

Patrick Scott, Step Father of Eugene Sulli-
van, (one of the apprentices of the Somers,)
was examined as a witness on an application
for the discharge of the boy. The following was
part of his cross-examination.

What was the name of your wife before you
married? A. I can't tell. Was she a widow?
A. She said so. Q. What was the name of
her first husband? A. I believe it was Eugene
Sullivan, because my wife passed by the name
of Catharine Sullivan before I married her. Q.
How many children had your wife before she
was married? A. How can I tell. Q. How
many did you know of? A. There were two
boys before I married her. Q. Were they her
children? A. That's more than I can tell. Q.
Was Eugene Sullivan one of them? A. Yes. Q.
Do you recollect that he left your house and
went to sea? A. No. Q. Then you must re-
collect his leaving it? A. I did not say that I
did not recollect his leaving the house, but I
don't recollect his going to sea, for I recollect
nothing about it. I can't tell where he went to,
for I did not see him going to sea. Q. Is it
possible that if one of the inmates of your
house, your son or wife, for example, left your
house and went to sea, that you would not
know it? A. How could I tell that my wife
went to sea, unless she told me so when she
came back, and she never told me any such
thing. Q. But you would miss her out of the
house? A. Of course I would—but I could not
tell by missing her out of the house that she
was at sea? Q. Did she ever tell you Eugene
Sullivan was at sea? A. No. Q. Where is
your wife now? A. How can I tell. Q. When
did you see her last? A. This morning. Q.
Where? A. In my own house. Q. And yet
you say you could not tell where she was? A.
No, I said no such thing—I said I could not tell
where she is, for although she was in my house
this morning, she may not be there now.

Psalmody vs. Labor.

Snooks had occasion to call on the reverend
Domine Thomas Scratchard, while he was at
Glasgow.

"Is the Domine in?" he inquired of a portly
dame, who opened the door.

"He's at home, but he's no in," replied the la-
dy. "He's in the yard, superintending! Sauners,
the carpenter. 'Ye can see him the noo, gif
your business is very precise."

Snooks assented, and walked through the
door pointed to him into the yard, where he
beheld a carpenter briskly planing a joist to the
air of Maggie Lauder, and the worthy Domine
standing by. Unwilling to intrude on their con-
versation, Snooks stepped, unseen, behind a wa-
ter cask and head—

"Sauners!"

No answer from the carpenter.

"Sauners, I say! Can ye no hear me?"

"Yes, minister, I hear ye! What's your
will?"

"Can ye no whistle some mair solemn and god-
ly tune while ye're at your work?"

"Aweel, minister, if it be your will, I'll e'en
dee it."

Upon which he changed the air to the dead
march in Saul, greatly to the hindrance of what
was now really painful planing. The Domine
looked on some minutes in silence, and then
began:

"Sauners, I had anither word to say till ye
did the gude wife hire ye by the day's darg, or
by the job?"

"The day's darg was our 'greeting, maister."

"Then, on the whole, Sauners, I think ye
maun just as weel gae back to whistling bonnie
Lauder."

NIMROD AND THE MOON.—Nimrod looking
at the moon the other morning remarked, that
it must be nearly out of change. "Why so?"
asked we.—Because I see it has got to its last
quarter," replied the urchin. We treated to a
glass of root beer.

A gentleman, the other day, on asking a mar-
ketman the price of eggs, was answered, "Eggs
are eggs now." "I am glad to hear it, with
all my heart; for the last I bought of you were
half chickens."

An editor, lately married, inquires of the Pi-
cayune the price of tuition charged by the Sheet
Iron Band. He thinks it *meat* that his lady
should learn the music of the *frying pan*!

A gentleman, who was importuned by a stur-
dy beggar, answered him—"My good man, I am
nearly as poor as yourself, with only the dif-
ference that what I have I work for."

An Irishman thus describes a wheelbarrow—
"It is a little carriage with one wheel; and the
horse is a man, who goes behind."

A fellow in Arkansas is so short that he has
been often mistaken for pie crust.

Tobacco.

"T. beco is an Indian weed,
The d. v. l. twist is the best;
It robs your pockets, spoils your clothes,
And makes a chimney of your nose."

Another Tragical Affair.

The following letter was received from a friend in Bradford county, by the editor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

"Some eighteen months ago a Rev. Mr. Lefevre came to a quiet valley of the Susquehanna, in quest of a congregation, over which to exercise his pastoral charge. His clothes were somewhat thread worn, and the wig of his reverence had evidently seen better days. His devout appearance and exceeding zeal, accompanied by considerable talent, soon ingratiated him with the people of a most respectable church, who after some attention to the outward man in the way of a coat and wig, placed in their pulpit a man who for months was the admiration of the surrounding country for his eloquence, zeal and piety.

It is now discovered that the wig-covered Reverend has made a young member of his Church a mother, without its rites. The young lady is of a plain but highly respectable family, herself young, beautiful, unmarried, and remarkable for the purity of her previous life, and the exemplary discharge of her filial duties. Her mother's health had been such for some years that the daughter in a great measure supplied her place to the younger children. In this relation she won the especial regard of all who knew her. Father, mother, and daughter were members of the same Church, uniting their hopes of the next world, as well as the enjoyment of this. This peaceful fold was invaded by the pastor. It is unnecessary to dwell upon this atrocious abuse of the pastoral relations. The consequences hold forth a fearful warning. About a week ago the daughter's situation was known, and the guilt brought home to the reverend father. Her mother was thrown into convulsions, in which she was yet lying when her informant wrote, and still more dreadful, her father, who had through life cherished a spotless reputation for himself and family, on hearing his daughter's shame, and his pastor's villany, "pressed both his hands to his breast—gave one groan—and died!" Thus writes to us a friend who may be implicitly relied on. The Rev. Mr. Lefevre was lodged in the jail of Bradford county, on Monday last."

Lefevre the Seducer.

We were called on a few days since by a clergyman, making inquiry whether the Lefevre now in the jail of Bradford county is the same who was formerly an Episcopal minister in New York, and who was silenced for malpractices, went to Canada, and was understood to have returned afterwards to the States? We gave him a personal description of the man, which he thought not unlike the old coon. We are daily expecting information which will throw new light upon his dark history. In the mean time we find the following inquiries in the Providence Chronicle, R. I. It is plain that this Lefevre is an experienced villain, or he bears a very unfortunate name.

"Can any of our readers inform us whether the Lefevre charged with the crime of seduction in Bradford county, Pa., was ever a citizen of this State, a Congregational clergyman, subsequently a Baptist, then again a Congregationalist minister a few years at Slaterville; afterwards in the State of New York, where he ruined a young lady of his flock, abandoned his wife, and fled into the State where justice has overtaken him at last? Is this the same man or another villain of the same name in clerical robes?"—*Exchange Register.*

DREADFUL EFFECTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.—In the last Baltimore Patriot we find the following additional particulars to those contained in the extract of a letter we publish, of the awful effects of the late earthquake. They are contained in an extract of a letter to the owners of the brig Frances Jane, at that port, from St. Johns, P. R., dated, "St. Johns, (P. R.) Feb. 14th.

"We have just received advices from the Windward. The effects of the earthquake of the 8th instant, have been awful indeed.—Point Petre, in Gaudaloupe, is totally destroyed, and ten thousand persons are supposed to have been killed. The loss of property is immense. At Antigua, also, there has been a great loss of property, but only five lives were lost. All the mills and sugar works are more or less injured, and the greater part of the crop will be lost. Nevis, Montserrat, Barbadoes, &c. are said to have suffered much, but to what extent is not known yet. Here and at St. Thomas, the shock was also severe, and lasted at this place two minutes; but there was no material damage done at either place."

A PICTURE OF DR. JOHNSON.—According to Macaulay—In religion a bigot; in learning a pedant; in manners a clown; in the indulgence of appetite a brute; in personal appearance a hideous monster; a superstitious believer in dreams and ghosts; a self-tormentor from leaving the coward's fear of death always before him, and the tormenter of others from an actual want of power to discriminate between what was real and what was kind; whose opinions were as much despised as they were once too highly esteemed.

A man, of whom the best biography ever written in any age or in any country, has been written by the greatest fool who ever wrote a biography; and which same sad biography has now again been edited by the next greatest fool of however distinguished name in letters and in the affairs of State.

Punch says that Henry the Eighth's usual way of "marrying" for a new wife was by chopping the old one's head off.

The Public Works.

As the subject of the sale of the public works is now occupying a considerable space in the public mind, it may not be amiss to lay before the community a statement of the cost of their construction, the revenues derived from them, and the expenditures made. In the following statement, the cost embraces the original construction, such as work done, repairs before completion, damages, engineering, &c., and the new work up to the first of November, 1840. The revenue is made up of canal and railroad tolls. The expenditures consist of repairs, ordinary and extraordinary, salaries of agents, motive power, locomotives, ropes, &c.—in short, all expenses necessarily attendant upon the operation of the works. The revenues and expenditures extend from the first of Nov., 1829, to the 31st of Oct., 1840. It is taken from a statement prepared last year by the book-keeper, in the Auditor General's office.

The Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal, extending from Columbia to Duncon's Island, 43 miles, cost 1,734,958.61. The revenue derived from the same has been 1,047,826.08. The expenditures thereon, 423,865.20. The Juniata division, from Duncon's Island to Hollidaysburg, 130 miles, cost 3,437,334.99. Revenue, 491,104.51. Expenditures, 592,180.49. The Western division from Johnstown to Pittsburg, 105 miles, cost 2,894,892.67. Revenue, 887,013.65. Expenditures 889,834.16. The Delaware division, from Bristol to Easton, 60 miles, cost 1,374,774.42. Revenue, 586,515.01. Expenditures, 628,831.11. The Susquehanna division, from Duncon's Island to Northumberland, 39 miles, cost 867,874.37. Revenue, 141,730.05. Expenditures, 314,253.69. The North Branch division, from Northumberland to Lockawanna, 73 miles cost 1,491,894.67. Revenue, 63,559.02. Expenditures, 399,624.11. The West Branch division, from Northumberland to Danbury, 72 miles, cost 1,708,579.82. Revenue, 60,859.95. Expenditures, 333,738.36. The French Creek division, from Franklin to Coneaue lake 45 miles, cost 784,754.61. Revenue, 4,767.42. Expenditures, 133,979.26. The Beaver division, from Beaver to Newcastle, 25 miles, cost 522,258.98. Revenue, 10,924. Expenditures, 139,082.21. The Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, from Columbia to Philadelphia, 85 miles, cost 2,983,392.06. Revenue, 2,030,339.70. Expenditures, 1,883,998.15. The Allegheny Portage Railway, from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown, 36 miles, cost 1,783,176.45. Revenue, 856,985. Expenditures, 954,879.66. Making the whole cost of construction 20,652,791.64. Total revenue, received, 6,181,624.81. Expenditures, 6,694,506.80. Upon this subject I have nothing to say: I leave your readers to reflect upon the subject at their leisure.—*Exchange and Trade Register.*

The Comet.

Which we mentioned on Saturday as having been seen in New Bedford, is thus described by a writer in the New Bedford Mercury: "Its brilliancy was almost equal to that of Venus.—Its situation is very near the limb of the sun; its tail appears about 3 degrees in length. It may be the comet announced some three months since in Europe; it was then traversing the constellation Draco; be it that or another, it is of rare brilliancy. There are but three on record of sufficient brilliancy to be seen in the day season. The first was 43 years before Christ, and is called 'a hairy star'; it was seen with the naked eye in the day time. The second was seen in the year 1102, and was so brilliant that the light of the sun, at the end of March, did not hinder people seeing it at mid-day; both its nucleus and its tail, was to use the language of the day, 'two fathoms long.' The third appeared in Feb. 18th, 1744, and nearly equalled Venus in splendor, and many persons saw it at mid-day, without glasses. It may yet prove that the comet of to-day is the same as that of 1102."

BREACH OF PROMISE.—We see by the Ithica papers that in the case of Mary Conrad vs. Joseph B. Williams, which commenced on the 23d, and was closed on the 28th, at Ithica, N. Y., at the late term of court, the jury, after a short absence came in with a verdict for the plaintiff of eight thousand dollars damages. Mr. Williams is Cashier of the Merchants and Farmers Bank. After his marriage last fall to another lady, the brother of Miss Conrad called on him for his sister's letters, which Williams declined returning; whereupon Mr. C. the brother, cow-hided him. Williams instituted suit, both civil and criminal, which in the opinion of Conrad justified his sister in commencing action for breach of promise, and it has resulted as above stated. We advise inconstant lovers to return all letters instantly. It is better to pay postage even than have thousands casting a look, last, not lingering behind.

Exchange and Trade Register.

The following beautiful ode, written by Wm. C. Bryant was sung at the late celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims in New York:

ODE.

Wild was the day, the wintry sea,
Moaned sadly on New England's strand,
When first the thoughtful and the free,
Our fathers trod the desert land.
They little thought how pure a light,
With years should gather round that day;
How love should keep their memories bright;
How wide a realm their sons should sway.
Green are the bays, but greener still,
Shall round their spreading fame be wreathed.
And regions now untrod, shall dwell
With reverence when their names are breathed.
Till when the sun with softer fires,
Looks on the east Pacific's deep,
The children of the Pilgrim Sires,
This hallowed day, like us, shall keep.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—Among the moral maxims pasted up in a country school in England, is the following:—
"It is a sin to steal a pin;
It is a greater to steal a tater."



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, March 11, 1843.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the "SUNBURY AMERICAN" has been removed to the white frame building, in Centre Alley, adjoining the New Store of H. B. Masser. Business or orders left at the Store, will be promptly attended to.

We have just received sixty reams of printing paper, similar in size and quality to the sheet upon which this is printed. Also 36 reams of super Royal 21 by 28 inches, which will be sold at cost and carriage, for cash.

It will be seen, by reference to another part of our paper, that the President has made a number of changes in his Cabinet. The majority of them, however, the Senate has refused to confirm. Capt. Tyler has his own trouble with the Senate and House, who reply him with veto for veto, whenever they have an opportunity. Webster, it appears, is to be got rid of by sending him to England. The Ex-Secretary may now exclaim: Daniel, the godlike, more true glory, exiled, feels, Than Tyler, with a Senate tripping up his heels.

FRESH SNOW were in our town for sale, on Thursday last, at 37½ cts. They were brought from Philadelphia the morning previous.

For the benefit and amusement of the juvenile portion of our readers, we shall, hereafter, furnish them with a few Enigmas, Charades, &c., original and selected.

We regret to learn that our representative, Jacob Gearhart, Esq., has been confined at home for some weeks past, with sickness.

The "Lycoming Sentinel" is the title of a new democratic paper, just started, by John Sloan, Esq., at Williamsport.

The Pennsylvania Intelligencer and the Capitolian, published at Harrisburg, have been united, and are now published under the title of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

The Comet was plainly visible for the last few nights, at this place. One of the stage drivers, coming in on Monday night last, was considerably frightened at the appearance of this unexpected visitor, which of course seemed to portend the most dire calamities, in these days of Millerism and humbug-m generally, to our poor miserable mortals of this mundane sphere.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided, that the stay laws of the States are unconstitutional. It is also supposed by many, that the Bankrupt law will be pronounced unconstitutional by the same tribunal.

The following from the Cincinnati Gazette of the 26th ult., shows the vast extent of the pork trade in the West. We presume there is not much danger of starvation, where a shoulder of 20 lbs. can be bought for 25 cts.

"We noticed a sale of about 40,000 lbs. Hams and Shoulders at the Canal yesterday, say 1000 Hams at 3½ cts and 1700 Shoulders at 1½ cts each, and the Chronicle of last night reports a sale of about 75,000 lbs. extra fine Sides at 82½ cts per 100 lbs."

The Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and the Reporter, at Harrisburg, have both been bordering on disorganization, for some time past, and have already commenced indirect attacks on the present administration. Those peculiar democrats belong to that class who are sure to find fault with every thing that does not minister to their own selfish wants. The Pennsylvania, heretofore supported and pampered by custom house patronage, has, since the administration of Mr. Van Buren, been going into a rapid decline. It was extremely anxious to serve Sheriff Porter, of Philadelphia, in advertising his sales. The sheriff, however, employed some other Journal to perform that service, and the consequence was, that the Pennsylvania at once discovered that Governor Porter's democracy was not at all consonant with Philadelphia county radicalism and rowdiness. The Governor, for instance, has always been in favor of encouraging domestic industry, by imposing a protective tariff. The Pennsylvania, on the other hand, favored the free-trade doctrine. Having but little sympathy for the laboring or producing classes, it was perfectly content while basking in the sunshine of governmental patronage.

The Reporter is a faithful follower in the same rank. Its very existence depending upon the patronage of the legislature, it has become soured by the small slice awarded to it of late years. Condemned under a nominal head, the paternity of its articles was, for a long time, left to conjecture.

"The child whom many fathers share,
Hath seldom known a father's care."

This may in some measure account for its wanderings and eccentric course. The idea of the Reporter charging the Northern Press with having their hands in the vaults of the public Treasury, will not fail to excite a smile from those acquainted with the character of that paper.

The Government of Illinois is on a sad plight. They have neither money nor credit. Gov. Ford states, that he must pay one dollar per pound for tallow candles on credit. In regard to postage he says: "As the government of the United States will receive nothing but current funds in the payment of postage, the state is absolutely without the means of getting a letter out of the post office without taking auditor's warrants or depreciated paper from the treasury, and exposing them in market for what they will bring, to raise the necessary funds."

"ANOTHER IN THE FIELD."—Our friend Masser, of the Sunbury American, nominates LEWIS DEWART, Esq., of Sunbury, as a candidate for the next Governor.—Sunbury has been deservedly fortunate of late in the promotion of some of her citizens; but this recommendation of the American looks like an attempt to follow in the gigantic footsteps of Williamsport. Return, ere it be too late, thou ambitious editor of the American! There is but one great town in this state—there can be but one great town in a commonwealth—and in the Old Keystone, by acclamation it is confessed, that Williamsport whose romantic location is known and admired by all the true lovers of the sublime and beautiful in nature; whose citizens are alike remarkable for their talents, enterprise, liberality, hospitality, and pure, unadulterated democracy; whose fair daughters are prized for their beauty, their accomplishments, and the practice of every homey virtue—we say, by acclamation it is confessed that Williamsport sits enshrined, "solitary and alone," in all the originality of its own greatness, glory and grandeur. Put that in your pipe and smoke it, Mr. Masser!

Lycoming Gazette.
We have, Colonel, and blew it all out again at a whiff, from the north east corner of our mouth. The "gigantic footsteps of Williamsport" indeed! Well, we confess, some folks in and about that great town can take some awful strides. The Richmond Star, we believe, makes some mention of a "long legged editor" of Williamsport. Who can he mean? But then you have the Insurance company in your neighborhood, to provide against accidents. But to talk of "gigantic footsteps," in connection with the "fair daughters" of Williamsport! Surely, you can mean that to be an attribute of "beauty," although it may be a "homey virtue." We are not ambitious, but rather modest, or we might have blazoned forth our numerous advantages, as our neighbors have done. We might speak of the Sunbury Canal—the Sunbury Railroad—the *Boulevards* at the upper end, and the *Levee* at the lower end of the town. As to the character of our young ladies for beauty, intelligence and other accomplishments, we need only say that their fame requires no newspaper puffing. Smoke that, Colonel, if you please.

An ingenious mechanic in England has invented a machine, that bids fair to make a complete revolution in blacksmithing. It makes, says the Manchester Courier, 650 blows or impressions per minute; but from their very quick succession, and the work being effected by an eccentric pressing down, and striking the hammer or swage, not the least noise was heard. The machine will perform the work of three men and their assistants or strikers, and not only so, but complete its works in a vastly superior manner to that executed by manual labor. For engineers, m. chine makers, smiths in general, file makers, bolt and screw makers, or for any description of work parallel or taper, it is most specially adapted; and for what is technically known as reducing, it cannot possibly have a successful competitor, in proof of which it may be stated, that a piece of round iron 1½ inches in diameter, was reduced to a square of 3-8th inches, 2 feet 5 inches long, at one heat. The merit of this invention belongs, it is said, to a gentleman at Dorton, of the name of Ryder.

Our pertinacious, persevering, poetical correspondent, P. T. G., has sent us several articles for publication this week. His machine poetry, which, he says, was ground out by a water mill, clogged with ice, seems to have partaken somewhat of the nature of the last named article; as the ideas, if they ever had life, seem to have become cold and motionless. The following lines however, we make room for, being fully convinced that Pope intended to illustrate our poets case, in his celebrated couplet:

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian Spring."
Our friend has, in some way, got a sip of the waters of Helicon, and has in consequence, become somewhat fuddled.

Miss Susy.

I know a little country girl,
Miss Susy is her name;
Her eyes are brown, her hair will curl—
A lovely little dame.
With garb, Miss Susy's quite well best,
And tells most all she knows;
And she will tell without request,
About her sprightly beaux.
Miss Susy's very fond of sport,
No offence passes jokes,
And often of what kind or sort,
If they're but clever folks.
Miss Susy likes good company,
As most young ladies do;
Young Doctors pay addresses free,
Which all the boys can't do.
Miss Susy dresses very neat,
In muslin and d. late,
And without shoes, along the street,
Is scarcely ever seen.
Miss Susy, too, can cook a dish
Of speck and sourcrout—
Can do most all that you can wish,
And turn herself about.
Miss Susy's not as high as some,
But then she's very wide;
She never goes on foot, to church,
When she can get to ride.
I like Miss Susy very well,
Yes, better far than honey,
For when she squeezes me, I feel
About the gizzard, funny. P. T. G.

We learn that the Messrs Scranton Grant & co. have made arrangements with the Wyoming Rolling Mill Company, to make bar iron from the pigs, and that the process has already been commenced, resulting in the production of an article equal to any ever seen in this section of country. The testimony of our Smiths, in its favor, is one quiver. We have seen horse shoes made manufactured from the Anthracite iron, and certainly have never seen material apparently so soft, so pliable, and yet so strong. Iron to the amount of 500 tons will be turned into bars as fast as it can be passed through the mill.—*Wilkesbarre Ad.*

MISCELLANY.

Editorial, Condensed and Selected.

A bill for the punishment of "seduction" has been read in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

A number of the ladies of Woodbury, N. J., have carpeted the cell in which young Mercer is confined, and furnished him with a suitable bed.

A new Court House has recently been completed, in Bucks county, Pa., at a cost of \$63,000.

It is estimated that more than five millions of dollars are circulated annually in Great Britain, by the means of horse racing.

Out of eighteen or twenty in the Lunatic Asylum in Concord, N. H., twelve are victims of the Miller mania.

Master Arthur Harrow, of Halesworth, aged eight years and a half has been lecturing on astronomy, in several of the English provincial towns.

It is said that 150,000,000 of cigars, valued at £350,000 sterling, are made annually at Hamburg, and that 10,000 persons are employed in the manufacture.

The widow of the late Gen. Finland, formerly of Cincinnati, has presented a large farm near Dayton, Ohio, for the purpose of supporting a free school.

Lives Lost.—It is supposed that at least one hundred lives have been lost by the freshet at Red river, Arkansas.

When a man stops his weekly newspaper on account of pecuniary forebodings, we consider him about as gone a case, as if he should conclude to stop his "daily bread," for fear he should come to poverty. In either event he must starve to death in order to live independently.

The last London Bankers' Circular estimates, that before the month of May, ensuing, at least a million and a half pounds sterling will be shipped to America.

It is said to be one consolation, that if the world don't come to an end this year, Millerism will.

The Penobscot Indians have in their possession several autograph letters from Gen. Washington, addressed to them, urging their neutrality while the contest for our independence was raging.

The United States Marshal paid into court \$22,500, arising from sales on certain goods seized and condemned as fraudulently imported. An order of court was made for the payment of \$3,775 to John Caldwell, Esq., and \$1,562 to George M. Dallas, Esq., as special counsels for the U. S., in these cases.

Indiana.—It is stated in the Cincinnati Enquirer, that the Indiana members were compelled to go home without either hard or soft money. The treasury was in the last stage of a rapid consumption.

The Supreme Court has decided that the Stay Laws of the States—ours for instance—are unconstitutional.

A Distinction.—The Louisville Journal, in speaking of a Mr. Crow, who is endeavoring to force a relief law through the Legislature of Kentucky, remarks that he has no personal enmity to the man but he must oppose his projects,—he likes the *crow* well enough, but abhors his *causes*.

Correspondence of the American.

HARRISBURG, March 9, 1843.

DEAR SIR: There is nothing of much importance to communicate at present. The Senate has not yet acted on the apportionment Bill. In the House, the bill was supported by all but three of the democratic members. The Bill to district the State will also require a considerable time and discussion before it passes through the legislature. You will see that Dauphin and Northumberland form a Senatorial district, according to the bill reported. There is, however, some objection to this district, and it may be that the old Senatorial district of Northumberland and Union will be established. The following is the Bill, as reported:

SECTION 1. fixes the Senatorial ratio at 11,628 taxable. Districts as follows:

Dist's.	Members.	Counties.	Taxables.
I.	2	Philadelphia city,	17,559
II.	3	Philadelphia county,	33,562
III.	1	Montgomery 11,697. Delaware 4,462.	16,159
IV.	2	Berks 13,701. Chester 13,433.	27,134
V.	1	Bucks,	12,027
VI.	2	Lancaster 18,967. Lebanon 4,901.	23,868
VII.	2	Lehigh 6,175. Schuylkill 3,086. Northampton 9,604.	23,865
VIII.	1	Luzerne 7,651. Monroe 2,374. Pike 889.	10,914
IX.	1	Susquehanna 4,490. Wayne 3,078. Wyoming 1,540.	9,558
X.	1	Bradford 7,107. Tioga 4,091. Potter 917.	12,115
XI.	1	Dauphin 6,652. Northumberland 4,472.	11,124
XII.	1	Lycoming 5,102. Columbia 5,644. Clinton 2,019.	12,764
XIII.	1	Union 5,053. Juniata 2,559. Mifflin 3,112.	10,724
XIV.	1	Huntingdon 7,430. Centre 4,484. Clearfield 2,236.	14,150
XV.	2	York 10,698. Adams 5,212. Franklin 7,766.	23,676
XVI.	1	Cumberland 6,477. Perry 3,989.	10,476
XVII.	1	Bedford 6,763. Somerset 4,428.	11,291
XVIII.	1	Fayette 7,008. Greene 4,227.	11,285
XIX.	1	Washington	9,027
XX.	1	Westmoreland 10,353. Cambria 2,433.	12,784
XXI.	2	Allegheny 18,610. Butler 5,335.	23,945
XXII.	1	Beaver 6,670. Mercer 7,356.	14,026
XXIII.	1	Crawford 7,516. Venango 3,157. Clarion 3,311.	13,984
XXIV.	1	Armstrong 4,398. Indiana 4,538. Jefferson 1,789.	11,814
XXV.	1	Eliz 7,285. Warren 2,593.	9,878

In the Senate, on the 3d, Mr. Sullivan submitted the following resolution, which was postponed for the present:

"Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so modifying the laws in relation to suits before justices of the peace, that either party to any suit may have a jury called if he require it, and that the right of appeal from the proceedings be taken away; and also inquire whether the grand juries ought not to be reduced to sixteen, the honest constitutional number, and the traverse juries summoned to twelve—the deficiency to be made up from the bystanders."

These jury trials before justices, are common in some of the States.

On the 4th, Mr. Kiddle introduced a bill to authorize the people of Columbia county to decide by their votes whether the county seat of that county shall be removed from Danville to Bloomsburg. This vexed question it appears has not yet received its quietus, although the vote in the Senate was two to one against it. Judge Blythe has received the appointment of Collector at Philadelphia. This makes a vacancy on the Bench for which there will be another scramble. Judge Anthony and some others are talked of as the successor. Nothing definite has yet transpired.

X. Y. Z.

From the Baltimore American of March 6.

The Cabinet—Nominations—Rejections.
Appointments.
The Senate went into Executive session last night, and remained therein to a late hour.

The following nominations were rejected: HENRY A. WISE, as Minister to France. CALVIN CUSHING, as Secretary of the Treasury. MR. SMITH, as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

MR. WISE was three times nominated, and three times rejected, it is said, by a vote of about two to one.

THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT, at present Minister to England, was nominated for the China Mission, and confirmed.

THE H. N. JOHN C. SPENCER (of the War Department) was nominated as Secretary of the Treasury between twelve (midnight) and two o'clock this morning, and confirmed.

MR. W. W. INWITS, of Pennsylvania, was confirmed as Charge to Denmark.

CALVIN BLYTHE was also confirmed as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia—as were also a score of smaller appointments.

President TYLER was in the Vice President's room, in the Capitol, on Friday evening and night, as is customary at the close of a session, until both Houses adjourned sine die.

THE BANKRUPT LAW REPEALED.

—The President, on Friday evening, approved the Bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

Since the above was in type, we have received the yeas and nays in the U. S. Senate on the above nominations, and shall publish them to-morrow.

Upon Mr. CUSHING's nomination, as Secretary of the Treasury, the vote stood 19 far, to 27 against it. Upon his third nomination the vote stood 2 yeas, 29 nays.

Upon the nomination of Mr. WISE, as Minister to France, the vote was 12 yeas, 24 nays. Upon his second nomination, the vote stood yeas 8, nays 26. Upon his third nomination, the vote stood 2 yeas, 29 nays.

The nomination of Mr. SPENCER, as Secretary of the Treasury, was confirmed by a majority of 2. Col. HENDERSON of the Marine Corps was re-elected Brigadier General, and was confirmed by the Senate.

From the same of March 7.

THE CABINET.—The last report from Washington—coming to us in an apparently authentic shape—is to the following purport:

MR. WEBSTER is to leave the Department of State, and will take Mr. EVERETT's place as Minister at the British Court.

MR. CUSHING is to be transferred from the Navy to the State Department.

The big ship Pennsylvania, it is added, is to convey MR. WEBSTER to England, thence proceed to China with Mr. EVERETT.

The Madisonian states that the following nominations by President TYLER, have been confirmed by the U. S. Senate:

George Brown, of Massachusetts, to be Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.

Albert Smith, of Maine, to be Commissioner in conformity to the sixth article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded on the 9th day of August, 1842.

DEATH OF ONE OF NATURE'S NOBLEMEN.—Josiah Ward died lately, at Lor